



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

dark greenish olive-brown, washed on the upper part of the back with vinaceous; the lateral tail feathers are purplish-black, the outer two on each side marked with grayish-white at their ends; quills dark brown, tinged with purple, the inner margins for two-thirds their length from the base pale dull cinnamon; lining of wings and axillars deep cinnamon; a band on the hind neck, of bluish ash, connecting with the same color on the breast; the lower part and sides of the neck are of a paler bluish-ash; chin and throat white; the sides are dark olive-brown; upper part of abdomen of a pale vinaceous, the lower part nearly white, just tinged with the color of the upper part; feathers over the thighs filamentous, and of a grayish-white color, as are also those of the vent; under tail coverts brown, with their ends white; bill black; "irides yellow;" tarsi and toes fleshy yellow.

Length (fresh)  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in.; wing  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ; tail  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ; bill  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; tarsi 1 3-16ths.

The female does not differ materially from the male.

*Habitat*.—New Granada. Line of the Panama Railroad.

*Remarks*.—This species was referred to *L. verreauxi* by Mr. Cassin, in his "Catalogue of Birds from the Isthmus of Darien," and by myself in "Catalogue of Birds from New Granada," &c. Since then I received from Mr. McLeannan a specimen of another species, which I determined to be the true *L. verreauxi*, Bp.; on a recent visit to Boston I was able to verify it as being so, by comparison with that species in the Lafresnaye collection, now the property of the Boston Natural History Society, the liberal gift of the late Dr. Henry Bryant.

*L. verreauxi* is above of a lighter and more decided olive, the outer three tail feathers on each side end more largely in white, the under plumage is much lighter and very different in color, the neck and upper part of the breast being of a light vinaceous rose color, gradually merging into white on the abdomen; the under tail coverts are entirely white.

The two species are very different in appearance, that of *cassinii* being very dark, whereas the colors of *verreauxi* are comparatively light.

I have conferred the name of my friend Mr. John Cassin on this fine species.

In the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution are specimens from Costa Rica, as well as those from the Atrato in Lt. Michler's collection.

Mr. John Galbraith, in his notes sent with the collection made for me on the line of the Panama Railroad, states that it is "common, but shy."

August 20th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Nineteen members present.

August 27th.

MR. VAUX, Vice President, in the Chair.

Sixteen members present.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Dr. J. K. Tyson, Dr. W. Pepper, Dr. Geo. Pepper, Dr. Horace Binney Hare and Elias D. Kennedy.

The following were elected correspondents:

Geo. J. Durham, Austin, Texas; John Henry Gurney, Norfolk, Eng.; Osbert Salvin, London; T. C. Jerdon, M. D., Madras, India; and Prof. J. Reinhardt, Copenhagen.

Prof. Cope communicated by letter the following description of a new genus of Cyprinoid fishes from Virginia:

Among the Cyprinidæ of the Kanawha River, at Eggleston's Springs, one appeared to be of sufficient interest to mention to the Academy. I took but 1867.]

two specimens, supposing them to be the young of some species of *Catostomus* or sucker. The size of the scales shows that it does not pertain to any species known in this region, and I was, therefore, induced to examine the pharyngeal teeth and alimentary canal. I found, to my surprise, that they were both of the carnivorous type, showing the form and position of the mouth to be deceptive, though they are frequently coördinated parts. The genus and species appearing to have hitherto escaped observation.

*PHENACOBIOUS* Cope. Pharyngeal teeth 4—4, uncinat raptatory, sharp edged; alimentary canal not longer than head and body; dorsal fin above the ventrals; scales normal, lateral line complete; mouth very small, inferior, maxillary arch projectile, covered by a thick fleshy lip, which is enlarged posteriorly and behind mandible; no barbels; mandible naked, included. Aspect of *Catostomus*. Name from *φραγξ*, deceptive, and *βίος*, life.

*Phenacobius teretulus* Cope, sp. nov.

Head stout,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  times in total length, exclusive of caudal fin, equal depth at dorsal fin; orbit 3.5 in length of former, its superior rim on frontal plane. Pre-orbital bone elongate parallelogrammic. Muzzle elongate, decurved obtuse, heavy. Canthus of mouth opposite middle of o. præorbitale; supra-opercular region rounded; isthmus wide; form moderate, caudal peduncle not attenuated. Scales with coarse concentric lines and radii; 6—43—5; thoracic region scaled. Pectoral fin not reaching ventrals, nor ventrals the anal. Dorsal narrow, elevated; caudal deeply forked; radii D. 1. 8: C. + 18+: A. 7: V. 1. 8: P. 17. Total length of specimen 3 in. 6.5 l. Above pale olive yellow, the scales faintly edged with black; below silvery; end of muzzle and band on each side to orbit blackish; a leaden band on each side on middle line from behind ventrals to base of caudal, which is occasionally broken into spots.

The affinities of this fish appear to be to *Ceratichthys*; its habits and food are probably similar; as in that genus the natatory bladder is largely developed. Its habitat appears to be in the rapid parts of the river; I have not seen it in the tributary creeks, though I have examined them carefully. Several specimens procured.

A second species of this genus exists in the upper waters of the Holston River, (Va.,) which is more elongate than the *P. teretulus*, has smaller scales, and a more vertical range of vision. The thick projectile lips are slightly tuberculous; the orifice of the mouth very small, and the inner edge of the narrow mandible a cartilaginous ridge. Its habit is to lie on the bottom in the main channels of the river, as the form of its mouth would indicate, while the digestive system indicates carnivorous diet. The species does not occur commonly in the smaller creeks. It may be characterized as follows, under the name:

*Phenacobius uranops*.

Isthmus very wide; teeth 4—4. Head subcylindric; muzzle broad, projecting; orbits oval, having some vertical range, 3.5 times in length head, equal frontal width. Head 4.75 in length to origin caudal, 5.66 to end of same. Depth of dorsal in same respectively 6.25 and 7.25 times. Lateral line straight; scales  $\frac{7}{8}$ , those on the line of and anterior to the ventrals minute; lower surface from ventrals forward, naked. Pectorals extending  $\frac{3}{4}$  way to ventrals. R. 15; ventrals to vent, R. 8; anal narrow, short, 7. Caudal deeply emarginate, its peduncle narrowed; R. 20; dorsal much larger than anal; I. 8; anterior margin longer than depth of body: equal pectorals.

	in. lin.
Total length .....	3 7.5
Depth at occiput.....	4.5
“ “ dorsal.....	6.
“ “ caudal peduncle (least).....	2.75

[August,

Coloration above light olive, with a metallic dorsal line visible only in life; below white. A lateral silver band well defined above only, where it is tinged with leaden. The latter becomes darker on the caudal peduncle. Muzzle and streak through eye and operculum, blackish. Lips yellowish.

From Holston River, near Saltville Va.

---

*September 3d.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty members present.

---

*September 10th.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following was presented for publication :

"Description of a new species of Owl of the Genus *Scops*." By D. G. Elliot.

Dr. Leidy exhibited the fossil skull of a Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*), from the loess or yellow marl deposits along the Missouri. The specimen was sent for examination by Dr. Hayden, from Plattsmouth, Nebraska. The skull is partly embedded in a hard argillaceous substance and appears completely petrified. According to Dr. Hayden, in the same formation, teeth of Mastodon and Elephant were found.

Dr. Bridges on behalf of the publication committee, announced that Vol. 6, Part 2 of the Journal was ready for distribution.

---

*September 17th.*

MR CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirteen members present.

The following was presented for publication :

"A study of the Rhamphastidæ or Toucans." By John Cassin.

Dr. Leidy submitted, for examination, an antique hammer of native copper, found in the Bohemian mine, Michigan, loaned for the purpose by Mr. W. H. Boyer through Mr. W. L. Mactier. It is of rude construction, apparently not cast, but partially cut and partially beaten into shape, which is that of an oblong square with irregularly pitted surfaces. It is about  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  wide, and weighs 1 lb. 14 oz. It has an irregular square hole through the centre of the lesser thickness, about large enough to insert the end of the thumb. The sides of the hole are very irregular. The square ends of the hammer are nearly level, though slightly rounded from use.

Dr. Leidy also exhibited a skull of the *Castoroides Ohioensis*, which had been recently sent him for examination by Prof. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, of Springfield, Illinois. The specimen was found in ploughing, near Charleston, Coles county, Illinois. It is nearly perfect, with the exception of the loss of the zygomata and incisor teeth, and is remarkably well preserved, considering the position in which it was found. The worn condition of the teeth apparently indicates an older individual than the skull from northern New York, described by Prof. Wyman, though the suture between the basi-occipital and 1867.]